



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Not recorded in fall, and not seen until late in March. During the winter of 1894-5, several individuals remained in and around Oberlin.

The mild character of the past winter would seem to invite the birds which usually do not migrate southward, to remain. Food has been as plentiful as usual, yet a large number of our winter birds have not been present.—LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio*.

CORRECTIONS.—BULLETIN No. 6 contained the statement that "Dickcissel is a regular summer resident in New England as far north as Massachusetts, being rare further north, but locally distributed." This is a mistake of the compiler of the notes and not of Mr. Buck. The bird was formerly found in that region, but is not now considered a bird of New England at all.

Mr. Buck informs me that he has found Grasshopper Sparrow almost in the suburbs of New Haven, and also on the north Massachusetts state line; and that therefore the word "very" as applied to the rarity of the species at New Haven, should be stricken out, and the bird's range extended into southern New Hampshire and Vermont. It is everywhere locally distributed because suitable places for nesting are not numerous.

The name of Mr. Chester Barlow, Box 135, Santa Clara, California, was inadvertently omitted from the list of Active members in BULLETIN 6. Mr. Barlow was elected an Active member in November, 1895. Also the name of Mrs. Agnes Chase, Chicago, Ill., who was elected last April.

Mr. Geo. D. Peck has changed his address to Salem, Oregon.

In BULLETIN No. 6, Mrs. T. B. Tullock should read Mr. T. B. Tullock, Rockford, Ill.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Eggs of Native Pennsylvania Birds. A World's Fair Collection. By J. Warren Jacobs.

This is the second of the pamphlets relating to Pennsylvania birds, published by our fellow member, Mr. Jacobs. It is a neat ten page pamphlet with colored covers, containing an excellent half-tone photo of the author, as frontispiece, besides three half-tone plates of representative sets of eggs mounted for exhibition, and one plate of the nests and eggs of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds similarly mounted.

In his introduction, the author states the object of the pamphlet to be

"a memento of the Great [World's Fair] Exposition, and at the same time to give my friends a correct idea of the extent of the collection and how it was arranged." After briefly outlining, in the text following, the favorable position of the state of Pennsylvania, and the life zones found within its limits, the author sums up the collection in the following paragraph :

"About one hundred and sixty species and sub-species of birds have been known to breed within the boundaries of Pennsylvania, and of this number the collection under consideration embraces one hundred and forty varieties. These were carefully selected from a large collection of a series of sets of the various species, and with the exception of the Birds of Prey, sets containing as nearly as possible the common type specimens were used. In the selection of the eggs of the Birds of Prey, the largest and handsomest sets were taken. Only one set of each species was shown, as the space allotted to the exhibit would not permit of a larger collection showing the variations to which the eggs of many species are subject."

A brief list of the sets exhibited, with the dates of their collection, closes the pamphlet. It is unfortunate that a number of typographical errors should drop in to mar the effect of this portion of the work.

A similar pamphlet from every state in the Union would go far toward establishing the breeding range of all of the birds of our country.—L. J.

The *Linnaean Fern Bulletin*. April number, 1896. Vol. IV., No. 2.

This sixteen page quarterly is "Devoted to the Scientific Study of Ferns." Published by Willard N. Clute, Binghamton, N. Y. As its name implies, it is full of matter of interest to the student of ferns. It is the official organ of the Linnaean Fern Chapter of the Agassiz Association.—L. J.

THE WORK FOR 1896.

The attention of all members is again called to the fact that our work is divided into several distinct departments, each under the special direction of a competent Chairman. Mr. J. E. Dickinson, 1122 S. Winnebago St., Rockford, Ill., has charge of the work on MIGRATION; Mr. H. C. Higgins, Cincinnati, N. Y., NESTING; Lynds Jones, Oberlin, Ohio, FOOD and SONG. These three committees are working on the *Warblers* exclusively, and desire notes bearing upon their respective lines of investigation from all members. Each Chairman will gladly give any desired information in regard to the work in hand in his department.